CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	25X1A
SUBJECT	Wage Stabilization and Cost of Living	DATE DISTR.	9 February 1954
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

- Prior to May 1953 the cost per day of the necessities of life for one laborer was designated as one fen (Oll8) by the Chinese Communists. Wages were then set on the basis of the fen.² In June 1953 one fen was equivalent to about JMP 2,000.
- 2. In government-managed enterprises an apprentice received from 150 to 300 fen per month in wages; a skilled factory worker from 200 to 700 fen per month. Following is a monthly accounting of a family in which the husband and the wife worked for a government-owned textile factory in Shanghai; this couple had one child and no other dependents. The family was living in a rent-free house, and their taxes were paid by their employer. The JMP 450,000 balance was used for new articles other than the listed items, permitting little saving.

Income:	Wage (for both husband and wife), 462 fen	JMP 924,000
	Bonus	47,000
	Total	JMP 971,000
Expenditures:	Labor union dues	JMP 11,000
	Food	284,000
	Fuel	28,000
	Water, electricity	13,000
	Cigarettes	60,000
	Newspaper	10,000
	Amusement	40,000

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Expenditures: Goods purchased through the

cooperative society

JMP 7,320,000

Miscellaneous expenses

1,360,000

Total

JMP 20,830,000

Balance (to be used for the purchase of

livestock)

JMP 7,170,000

- 5. Government workers were given all necessities in kind and additional pocket money of about JMP 150,000 per month.
- 25X1A 1. Comment. It is not clear if the use of the word "laborer" in this instance indicates that the value of the fen is based on the necessities required by the members of the lowest economic level or if laborer is synonymous with wage-earner.
- 25X1A 2. Comment. This system was first adopted to stabilize living when price fluctuations were large and was later adopted by most enterprises.
- 25X1A 3. Comment. The tax paid by employers was presumably individual income tax.
- 25X1A 4. Comment. The figures given in this column total 728,000.

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3,200,000

1,800,000

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	Expenditures:	Miscellaneous expenses		75,000		
	Total Balance			521,000 450,000		
3.	Following is a monthly accounting for a family of four in Shanghai. The husband worked for a private trading company and the wife as an accountant in a department store, both companies being in Shanghai. A 15 percent tax3 was paid by the employers, and most of the remaining JMP 102,000 was used for new clothes.					
	Income:	Husband, 172 fen	JM P	344,000		
		Bonus		120,000		
		Wife, 170 fen		340,000		
		Bonus		62,000		
		Total	JMP	866,000		
	Expenditures:	Union dues for both	JMP	16,000		
		Rent		40,000		
		Food		360,000		
		Water, electricity		12,000		
	ŧ	Cigarettes		80,000		
		Newspaper and magazines		50,000		
		Amusement		120,000		
		Miscellaneous expenses		50,000		
		Total	JMP	764,000 ⁴		
		Balance	JMP	102,000		
4.	Following is	the annual accounting of a farmer's household in Sha	ntung.			
	Income:	From farming	JM P 24	,800,000		
		From other work	3	,200,000		
		Total	28	,000,000		
	Expenditures:	Cooperative society dues	JMP	100,000		
		Food (calculated in terms of cash)	7.	,050,000		

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Taxes

Cost of raw materials paid to the cooperative society